The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

The "Civil Rights" Bill Passed by the Senate, and the "Force" Bill by the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1875.

Civil Service.

The Vice President appointed as the committee, under a resolution, to examine the several branches of the Civil Service during the recess, Messrs. Allison, Boutwell, Conkling, Merrimon and Eaton.

Credentials of Senator Edmunds.

The credentials of George F. Edmunds, from Vermont, were presented.

Branch Mint.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the resolution requesting the President to institute inquiries as to the proper place for the establishment of a branch mint at some point in the Western States or the Mississippi valley, and report at the commencement of the next session of Congress. Agreed to.

Civil Rights.

The consideration of the Civil Rights bill was resumed.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, said that, after thoroughly considering the bill, he would be compelled to vote against it; but he was not willing to record his vote against the measure, supported by so many of his associates in the Senate, without giving his reasons for doing so. He then spoke at length against the bill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Carpenter's speech, a brief colloquy took place between him and Mr. Morton, the latter repeating his argument of yesterday that the exclusion of colored men from the jury box was a denial of the rights and privileges guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment.

After a long debate a vote was taken on Mr. Thurman's amendment to amend the section in regard to jurors, so that it should not apply to State courts, and it was rejected—yeas 28, nays 40—Messrs. Carpenter, Ferry (Conn.), Hamilton (Texas), Schurz, Sprague and Tipton voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

The bill was finally reported to the Senate, and no amendment having been made in Committee of the Whole, the question was upon its third reading.

Mr. EDMUNDS supported the bill, but before he had concluded, the half hour allowed him to close the debate expired.

The bill was then read the third time and passed—yeas 38, nays 26—as follows:

YEAS

Allison,	Logan,
Anthony,	Mitchell,
Bowman,	Morrill (Vt.),
Boutwell,	Oglesby,
Cameron,	Patterson,
Chandler,	Pease,
Clayton,	Pratt,
Conkling,	Ramsey,
Conover,	Robertson,
Cragin,	Sargent,
Edmunds,	Scott,
Ferry (Mich.)	Sherman,
Flanagan,	Spencer,
Frelinghuysen,	Stewart,
Harvey,	Washburn,
Howe,	West,
Ingalls,	Windom,
Jones,	Wright—38.

NAYS.

Bayard,	Kelley,
Boggy,	Lewis,
Carpenter,	McCreery,
Cooper,	Merriman,
Dawes,	Norwood,
Dennis,	Ramson,
Eaton,	Saulsbury,
Ferry, (Conn.)	Schurz,
Goldthwaite,	Sprague,
Gordon,	Stevenson,
Hager,	Stockton,
Hamilton, (Texas)	Thurman,
Hamilton, (Md.)	Tipton—26.

Tax and Tariff.

After the passage of the Civil Rights bill, the tax and tariff bill was taken up, with the understanding that it should be proceeded with at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

In Memoriam.

The floor was then yielded to Mr. FERRY (Conn), who delivered a eulogy upon the late Senator Buckingham, and the Senate took a recess till half-past seven.

Post-route Bill.

Upon reassembling Mr. MORRILL (Vt.), who had charge of the Tax and Tariff bill, yielded the floor to Mr. RAMSEY, who called up the annual Post-route bill, and it was passed.

Adjutag General's Department.

Mr. LOGAN, from the committee on conference on the bill to reduce and fix the Adjutant General's Department of the army, made a report, which was agreed to.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday, when the Tariff bill comes up as unfinished business.

HOUSE.

Report on the Pacific Mail Investigation.

Mr. KASSON submitted a report from the Ways and Means Committee in regard to the Pacific Mail investigation, accompanied by resolutions to the effect, first, that a copy of the evidence taken before the Ways and Means Committee upon the question of the corrupt use of money to procure the passage of the bill giving a subsidy to the China Mail be delivered to the Clerk of the House, to be by him laid before the House at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, to the end that they may make further inquiry and take such action as they may deem proper in regard to Wm. S. King and Schumacker; second, that the Clerk of the House transmit to the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, a copy of the evidence taken before the Committee on Ways and Means, with the request to lay so much as relates to the truth of the testimony given by King and Schumacker before the Grand Jury; third, that any reporter or correspondent who occupies a seat in the reporters' gallery of the House, and who received any portion of the money used in procuring the subsidy, be censured and deprived of his seat in said gallery.

The resolutions and report were ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The Force Bill.

The Force bill was resumed. Messrs. Cook, Pierce (Mass)., and Poland opposed it.

In response to a query from Mr. Orth, Mr. LAMAR said he would willingly explain all the troubles in the South if given time to do it.

Mr. DAWES asked that Mr. Lamar be given a full hour, but objections were raised by Messrs. Colfax, Pelham and Barry, when the regular order was resumed.

Mr. CANNON then spoke in support of the bill. He ridiculed the compromise sentiments of Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, and reminded him that there could be no compromise between religion and infidelity, or between lawlessness and disobedience to law. If all men, North and South, would obey the law and Constitution, there would be no need of the olive branch. He was not willing to accept any compromise made at the expense and destruction of the rights of either black or white.

Mr. BUTLER defended the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Wis.) advocated the bill.

Mr. COBURN, who had charge of the bill, then called the previous question.

At this point Mr. BIGLER moved to suspend the rules to pass the bill, maintaining that the agreement of yesterday was to be in force only up to the point when the previous question was called, and that the opponents of the bill reserved the right to then interpose dilatory motions.

The Speaker caused the order to be read from the desk, and dissented from the construction which Mr. Beck sought to put upon it.

Tellers were ordered on a motion to second the demand for the previous question.

Mr. G. F. HOAR (Mass.) offered an amendment to Mr. Butler's amendment, the effect of which is to limit the operation of the bill to Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama.

Mr. BUTLER accepted the modification.

The previous question was seconded by 135 to 40, and the main question was ordered—yeas 109, nays 105.

Mr. BURROWS made an eloquent appeal for the passage of the bill. His speech was enthusiastically applauded, and he was himself warmly congratulated at its close.

The last speech made on the bill was by Mr. WHITE, of Alabama, in support of it, but he had not made much progress before the time for the close of the debate expired, and the House then proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

The first amendment voted on was that offered by Mr. Butler (Mass.), modified at the suggestion of Mr. G. F. Hoar, limiting the territory in which the thirteenth section is to be applicable to Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, and limiting its term to two years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Congress. Adopted—yeas 164, nays 109.

A vote was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Cannon to strike out the thirteenth section, the one providing for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

There was a good deal of excitement over the vote and during its progress, and was announced as yeas 121, nays 130—so the thirteenth section was not struck out.

The following Republicans voted aye: Messrs. Banning, Buffinton, Bundy, Burchard, Burleigh, Cottrn, Crounse, Crutchfield, Dawes, Farwell, Foster, Garfield, Hall, (Maine), Harrison, Hawley (Conn.), Kasson, Kellogg, McCrary, McDill (Iowa), Person, Phelps, Phillips, Pierce, Poland, E. H. Roberts, Scudder (N. Y.), Sener, Shoemaker, Smith (Ohio), Thorn burg, Wheeler, Willard (Vt.), Willard (Mich.), and Williams (Mich.)—35.

Mr. Cannon voted against his own amendment.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) moved to reconsider the last vote, and Mr. CESSNA moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Randall's motion to reconsider was laid on the table—yeas 132, nays 112.

The next amendment voted on was that offered by Mr. E. R. Hoar to strike out the first, second and fourth sections. Rejected—Yeas 120, nays 125.

The sections that were proposed to be struck out are those that provide against the invasion of a State by "two or more persons, and that punish registration officers who are State officers for violation of duty."

The Republicans who voted for striking out the first, second and fourth sections were

Messrs. Banning,	Lowndes,
Bundy,	McDill (Iowa),
Burchard,	Merriam,
Burleigh,	Phelps,
Chittenden,	Pierce,
Clark (N. Y.),	Poland,
Crounse,	E. H. Roberts,
Dawes,	Scudder (N. Y.),
Eames,	Sener,
Foster,	Smith (Va.),
Gosch,	Smith (Ohio).
Hale (Me.),	Smith (N. C.).
Harris (Mass.),	Stanard,
Harrison,	Stevens (Mass.).
Hawley (Conn.),	Strait,
E. R. Hoar,	Wheeler,
G. F. Hoar,	Willard (Vt.),
Kasson,	Willard (Mich.),
Kellogg,	Williams, (Mich.)—

38—and all the Democrats.

The next question in regular order was on the engrossment of the bill, and the usual two dilatory motions were interposed.

The vote on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read the third time was yeas 139, nays 108.

A vote was then taken on the passage of the bill was passed—yeas 135, nays 114—as follows:

YEAS.

Albright,	McKee,
Averill,	McNulta,
Barber,	Monroe,
Barry,	Moore,
Bass,	Morey,
Begole,	Meyer,
Bradley,	Negley,
Bundy,	Niles,
Burrows,	Nunn,
Roderick R. Butler,	O'Neil,
Cain,	Orr,
Cannon,	Orth,
Carpenter,	Packer,
Cason,	Page,
Cessna,	Isaac C. Parker,
Amos Clark, Jr.,	Parson,
Clayton,	Pelham,
Clements,	Pendleton,
Stephen A. Cobb,	James H. Platt, Jr.,
Coburn,	Thomas C. Platt,
Conger,	Pratt,
Corwin,	Rainey,
Crooke,	Ransier,
Curtis,	Rapier,
Danford,	Ray,
Darrall,	James W. Robinson,
Dobbins,	Ross,
Donnan,	Sawesa,
Duell,	Saylor Henry B.,
Dunnell,	Scofield,
Eames,	Sessions,
Field,	Shanks,
Fort,	Sheats,
Frye,	Sherwood,
Gooch,	Sloan,
Gunckel,	Smart,
Hagans,	Smith A. Herr
Harmer,	Smith Geo. L.,
Benj. W. Harris,	Smith John Q.
Hathorn,	Snyder,
Havens,	Sprague,
John B. Hawley,	Stevens Chas. A.
Gerry W. Hazleton,	St. John,
John W. Hazleton,	Stowell,
Hodges,	Sypher,
Hoskins,	Taylor,
Houghton,	Thompson,
Howe,	Thornburgh,
Hubbell,	Todd,
Hunter,	Towdsend,
Hurlbut,	Tremain,
Hyde,	Tyner,
Hynes,	Waldron,
Lansing,	Wallace,
Lawrence,	Walls,
Lawson,	Willard, Jasper D.,
Lewis,	Ward Marcus L.
Lofland,	White,
Loughridge,	Whitely,
Lowe,	Wilber,
Lynch,	Williams Chas. G.
Maynard,	Williams Jno. M. S.
Alex. Medill,	Williams Wm.
James R. McDill,	Wilson Jas.
MacDougall,	Wilson Jeremiah M.
Thomas Christop. G.	Woodworth

NAYS.

Archer,	Leach,
Arthur,	Lawndes,
Ashe,	Luttrell,
Atkins,	Magee,
Banning,	Marshall,
Barnum,	McCreary,
Beck,	McLean,
Bell,	Merriman,
Berry,	Milliken,
Bisel,	Mills,
Blount,	Morrison,
Bowen,	Neal,
Leigh,	Nesmith,
Bromberg,	O'Brien,
Brown,	Perry,
Buckner,	Phelps,
Barnard,	Potter,
Burleigh,	Randall,
Caldwell,	Read,
Caulfield,	Robbins,
John B. Clark, Jr.,	Ellis H. Roberts,
Clymer,	Wm. R. Roberts,
Comings,	Jas. C. Robidson,
Cook,	Milton Saylor,
Cox,	Schell,
Creamer,	J. G. Schumacker,
Crittenden,	Henry J. Scudder,
Crossland,	Sener,
Crounse,	C. D. Shoemaker,
Crutchfield,	Sloss,
Davis,	H. B. Smith,
Dawes,	S. A. Smith,
Dewitt,	Wm. A. Smith,
Durham,	Southard,
Eldridge,	Speer,
Finck,	Standard,
Foster,	Standeford,
Garfield,	Starkweather,
Giddings,	Stone,
Glover,	Storm,
Gunter,	Vance,
Eugene,	Waddel,
Hale,	Wells,
Hancock,	Whitehead,
Henry R. Harris,	Whitehouse,
John T. Harris,	Whitehorne,
Harrison,	Chas. W. Willard,
Hatcher,	Geo. Willard,
Joseph R. Hawley,	Wm. B. Williams,
Hereford,	Willie,
Herndon,	Ephram K. Wilson,
E. Rockwood Hoar	Wolfe,
Geo. F. Hoar,	Wood,
Hunton,	John D. Young,
Kasson,	P. M. B Young—114.
Kellogg,	
Knapp,	
Lamer,	

NOT VOTING.

Adams,	Lamison,
Albert,	Lamport,
Barrere,	Mitchell,
Biery,	Niblack,
Buffinton,	Hosea W. Parker,
Benjamin F. Butler,	Phillips,
Chittenden,	Pike,
Freeman Clarke,	Richmond,
Clinton L. Cobb,	Rusk,
Cotton,	Isaac W. Scudder,
E. Farwell,	Sheldon,
Freeman,	Small,
E. S. Hale,	Alex H. Stephens,
Hamilton,	Strait,
Hendee,	Strawbridge,
Holman,	Swann,
Kelley,	Chas. R. Thomas,
Kendall,	Wheeler—38.
Killinger,	

The bill is the same as already published, except that the thirteenth section, in reference to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, was amended so as to limit its operation to Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama, and that the fourteenth section was added, limiting the time for the thirteenth section to two years after the passage of the bill, and to the end of the then next session of Congress.

The House then, at midnight, adjourned.

HAZLETON, P.

Outrages by Striking Coal Miners.

HAZLETON, Pa., February 27.—This morning the miners, who are on a strike, about 500, drew the fire from under the boilers, stopped all the pumps, set fire to the engine house and shot the engineer at Buck Mountain, eleven miles from here. The man is not seriously wounded. It is almost impossible to get men to keep the pumps going. The police, assisting, do so at Eckley and the upper Lehigh. There are apprehensions of rough times around here. Men are gathered in large numbers. At the Highlands, three miles from here, a serious disturbance took place. Two men were badly beaten. A report says one of them cannot live. Police were sent to Buck Mountain to start the pumps.

For the past week three hundred armed striking miners have been marching through the country, intimidating the men at work, breaking into houses and wrecking them, and this evening shot one article.

Incendiarism at Pottsville.

POTTSVILLE, PA., February 28.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have again had a loss by fire through incendiarism. Dispatches received from Glen Carbon yesterday state that several miners' houses, unoccupied, and owned by the P. & R. Co. were set on fire twice last week, but were each time put out, by the firemen and the watchman on duty at the mines close by. A third time it had gained such headway that they were unable to subdue the flames. Several men were seen running from the building by the watchman, but owing to the darkness he was unable to identify them. The loss is small. It showed an increased bitter feeling toward the company.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 27, 1875.

Beecher's Lecture-Room Talk.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his lecture-room talk last night, touched the scandal in substance as follows: For thirty years I have preached to you, and have tried to expound the word of God to you. In my old age my Father has seen best to afflict me with a severe and prolonged trial. I am not half so anxious about the result of this trial as that I shall live during its continuance and after its termination, and I pray that my example may be that of a trusting, patient follower of Christ Jesus, and I pray that your many prayers may be answered, simply that I may be known to men as a Christian. The termination of this invocation was, "Help us to live that we may be able to say Thy will be done; if Thou art with us who can be against us?"

Card on the Scandal Case.

Messrs. Jeremiah H. and George C. Robinson and Franklin Woodruff, publish a card this morning in answer to portions of General Tracy's opening address for the defendant, and say: "Mr. Moulton has been a partner of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson for more than ten years, that his conduct as a partner has always been frank and just, and that the dissolution of the firm has not been influenced by the Tilton-Beecher controversy, but was resolved on one year ago."

NEW YORK, February 28, 1875.

The Scandal Case.

Little Ralph Tilton, about whose paternity a doubt was raised in the statements and testimony in the great scandal case, is reported dying.

Judge Fullerton, of the counsel for Tilton, says: "Our side, instead of having any objection to hearing what Mr. Bowen has to say, are going to invite him to the stand when we commence rebuttal, and are confident he desires to speak the truth, and it is our intention to give him an opportunity to explain his connection with the parties litigant.

It is stated that General Tracy has yet 250 pages of manuscript of his speech to read, which will take a day at least to complete. Beecher, likely to be the first witness called by the defense, probably on Thursday, examined by Messrs. Evarts and Forter, and cross-examined by Mr. Fullerton. It is expected that he will be on the stand ten or twelve days.

FROM EUROPE

SPAIN.

The Revolution.

MADRID, February 27.—It is believed here that the campaign against the Carlists will be terminated during the spring. It is asserted that 300 Navarrez troops recently deserted the Carlist army. Five were recaptured and shot.

Desperate Fighting at Bilbao.

LONDON, February 28.—Seven battalions of Carlists attacked Bilbao on Friday. After a vigorous bombardment they made an assault on Forts Puente Nuevo and Avlacacha, which were taken and retaken three times. The fighting was desperate on both sides. The Carlists were finally repulsed. The Alphonsists lost one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The Alphonsists subsequently attacked the Carlists in their entrenchments, and were in turn repulsed, with the loss of two hundred killed and wounded.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Oliver Doud Byron appears this evening in the sensational play of "Across the Continent." The drama has been produced here before, as is well known, and as Mr. Byron is a great favorite, as well as his play, the prospect of his engagement proving a successful one is good.

The Gonnod Club.

From present indications the presentation of the opera of "Martha" to-morrow night, at Library Hall, by the Gonnod Club, will attract quite a large audience, and if its success is in a musical way as well sufficiently assured, because of the delightful entertainments this organization has given since the opening of the season, and which were successful not only in point of numbers, but artistically, it will be a credit to the Gonnod Club is not owing to its local composition, but to its genuine merit, in the cradling of which Professor Hamilton conductor, has had much to do. It is as an acknowledgment of his good work that the entertainment to-morrow evening is given as a compliment to him.

The Tennesseans.

The "Tennesseans," who created such a sensation when they were here last fall, by their singing of plantation melodies, will be in the city again this week, and will sing at the North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, on Thursday and Friday evenings. They will give on each occasion an entire change of programme from their previous concerts here. The entertainments by the "Tennesseans" are alike enjoyable for all classes, and hence their popularity has not been curtailed.

What I Saw in London.

Rev. Prof. Hutchings, formerly Barnum's lightning calculator, and now a licensed Baptist minister, will deliver on Monday evening next, in Penn City College, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, a fine lecture on "What I Saw in London,"—humorous, pathetic and instructive. The reputation of the Professor is a guarantee that the audience will have a rare and most enjoyable treat.

Franklin Bowling Hall.

Swinging dumb-bells or Indian clubs is a good method of exercise, but it lacks the attraction of amusement. The Franklin House Bowling Hall, at Nos. 73 and 75 Fifth avenue, offers the combination of exercise and enjoyment, and as a consequence it is well patronized.

Germania Orchestra.

The seventh of the series of concerts by the Germania Orchestra will be given next Friday afternoon at Library Hall.

COMMON PLEAS JURORS.

List Drawn for the March Term.

The following jurors were drawn by Sheriff Hare Thursday, to serve in the Common Pleas Court, No. 2, beginning the second Monday in March: John Ballard, farmer; Charles Deboes, peddler; William Loughrey, drayman; John P. Swing, farmer; Jonathan Cain, baker; Fred. Beckert, grocer; Thomas Murphy, Sr., boiler; Jno. Gonion, laborer; Matthew McWhinney, merchant; Jno. Sullivan, laborer; Geo. Ammond, tailor; Samuel Fields, carpenter; Joseph Stoner, Sr., farmer; Frank Dawson, dairyman; J. Shoemaker, salesman; George Morris, printer; Oliver Graves, farmer; James Lowrie, blacksmith; S. B. Smith, merchant; Joseph Brandenstein, tailor; D. D. Angell, agent; John Ashton, carpenter; John A. Elder, clerk; William Pillow, farmer; Terrence McSweeny, civil engineer; John Hart, miller; James Diamond, carpenter; Anderson McKinley, farmer; James A. Duff, merchant; Hugh Ward, blacksmith; John S. Edgar, clerk; Patrick Paradin, laborer; John Aiken, coal merchant; Hugh Moore, laborer; John T. Brook, grocer; Asa Hunter, gent; John Stemler, grocer; Henry Jackson, laborer; Wm. Cherry, farmer; A. M. Work, farmer; David C. Bower, farmer; Sol. Braverman, agent; James P. Jack, gardener; James Gilliland, contractor; Joseph Espy, farmer; George Bittrick, laborer; Joseph Campbell, farmer; James Mulholland, carpenter; Alex. Shaw, farmer; Michael S. Silberzinzer, glass blower; David Patton, farmer; Thos. S. Wilson, blacksmith; Wm. Moore, bricklayer; Jas. Kuhn, grocer; David Riggs, farmer; Henry D. Andrews, farmer; J. D. Eagan, bookseller; John Hearing, farmer; John Scott, Justice; P. C. Oemler, painter.

AN IMPORTANT SALE

OF

DRY GOODS.

We have just opened a lot of Black Silks at prices from $1.25 to $2.75, and consider them to be the best value yet offered.

Yard Wide Chintzes at 12½c.

Black Cashmeres,

Black Alpacas.

Black Mohairs.

Muslins.

Cassimeres.

Flannels, &c.

For the next thirty days we offer some decided bargains in the above goods in order to reduce stock.

We invite an examination.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St.

GEORGE W. SPENCER, DENTIST, 254 PENN AVENUE.

Fine Gold Filling a Specialty.

No cheap humbug work. First class operations only, at a fair and reasonable compensation. Artificial teeth. Human eyes, nose and palates. Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide, a safe harmless and pleasant anesthetic. Office hours from 8 A. M., until 9 P. M.

Office Desks.

We make a specialty of Office Desks, and have now in store an elegant stock to select from.

J. L. LYTLE & CO.,
169 Smithfield street.

Franklin Savings Bank.

Deposits of *one dollar* and upwards received at the Franklin Savings Bank, 171 Federal street, Allegheny. MWF

Save and Accumulate.

There is nothing that accumulates so rapidly as interest. All time deposits in the Franklin Savings Bank, No 171 Federal street, Allegheny, draw interest. MWF.

Try them, the *Nic-Nack Cream Biscuit*. Sold by all grocers. Made by Marvin & Co. TF

Dining Room Furniture

in endless variety at

J. L. LYTLE & CO.'S,
169 Smithfield street.

LEGISLATIVE VISITORS.

The House Committee on Appropriations Make a Tour of Inspection to the State Institutions—The Results of Their Labors—The Claims of the Western University Presented—Return of the Committee to Harrisburg.

The Committee on Appropriations from the House of Representatives, at Harrisburgh, completed a tour of inspection to the State institutions asking appropriations for different purposes, on last Saturday night. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen, who were selected from different portions of the State: J. R. Thompson, Indiana county, chairman; J. Paul Knight, Bucks county, secretary; S. T. Chapman, Erie county; W. T. Humphrey, Tioga county; H. L. Wishart, Fulton county; M. F. Lyonott, Luzerne county; Wm. Bargely, Philadelphia; T. R. Deyarmon, Fayette county; T. L. Toner, Perry county; James Kennett, Lehigh county; A. J. Erwin, Northampton county; and Thomas G. Rice, Philadelphia.

The first visit made was to the Insane Asylum at Harrisburg, on last Tuesday. The members of the committee say they were well pleased with the management of this Institution and found it in good shape.

THE MORGANZA FARM.

On the following Thursday they proceeded to our own city to make an examination of the State buildings in this section of the Commonwealth. On Friday morning they went to Morganza, eighteen miles south of Pittsburgh, to visit the Pennsylvania Reform School. This institution asks an appropriation of $165,000 for the completion of its buildings, of which there are five. The management request that the amount called for be divided into two equal sums—half to be paid each year. The committee made a thorough examination of the premises and found the buildings in process of erection—all of them being under roof, and one of them partly plastered inside. They were unanimous in saying that the expenditure of money thus far has been well—which will reach about $300,000—and that the additional amount asked for will probably not more than carry out the plan and complete the structures. When finished they think it will be the model Reform School on this continent, and will be worth at least half a million dollars. The five hundred acres of land connected with the institution is said to be among the best in that section of the country, and is spoken of as very productive. The committee was highly pleased with the sight at Morganza, and thought the buildings in excellent taste and admirably adapted for the purpose for which they are being erected. They inquired very closely into its claims, and while they would not express themselves fully as to what they would do on their return to the capitol, yet they say the board confidently expects an appropriation, and intimated to a representative of this paper that said board would not be disappointed.

THE OLD HOUSE OF REFUGE.

In the evening of the same day the committee visited the old House of Refuge or Reform School in the Ninth ward, Allegheny. Everything was found neat and tasteful, but the building was pronounced inadequate to the demands, not affording sufficient room.

THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

The next visit which was made was to the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny. The appropriation asked by the Institution is, all told, about $35,000—$25,000 of which is for the payment of the salaries of officers and $10,000 for repairs and incidental expenses. The attention of the visitors was directed especially to the new department which was erected and put into operation last year. They were favorably impressed with this addition, and especially thought the shoe factory a valuable source of revenue. In all probability the amount asked for will be allowed.

VISIT TO DIXMONT.

At twelve o'clock on Saturday the members of the committee were taken over the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. to Dixmont in a special car. The usual appropriation asked for from this point is about $5,000. On all sides this $5,000 additional is requested to remove and slide near the buildings which is likely to do much damage. They found three hundred and seventy-five inmates under the charge of Dr. Reed, all of whom they reported in as good condition as could be expected under the circumstances. The building is in good sanitary condition and the management, especially Dr. Reed, was highly complimented for the manner in which everything is conducted about the premises.

A DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

While at this place the Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., appeared before the committee and presented the claims of an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb to be located at Turtle Creek. He argued that the demands made upon the State in this direction were legitimate and worthy of due consideration. The amount needed was $12,000 for the support of the inmates and $4,000 for repairs.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

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THE OLD HOUSE OF REFUGE.

In the evening of the same day the committee visited the old House of Refuge or Reform School in the Ninth ward, Allegheny. Everything was found neat and tasteful, but the building was pronounced inadequate to the demands, not affording sufficient room.

THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

The next visit which was made was to the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny. The appropriation asked by the Institution is, all told, about $35,000—$25,000 of which is for the payment of the salaries of officers and $10,000 for repairs and incidental expenses. The attention of the visitors was directed especially to the new department which was erected and put into operation last year. They were favorably impressed with this addition, and especially thought the shoe factory a valuable source of revenue. In all probability the amount asked for will be allowed.

VISIT TO DIXMONT.

At twelve o'clock on Saturday the members of the committee were taken over the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. to Dixmont in a special car. The usual appropriation asked for from this point is about $5,000. On all sides this $5,000 additional is requested to remove and slide near the buildings which is likely to do much damage. They found three hundred and seventy-five inmates under the charge of Dr. Reed, all of whom they reported in as good condition as could be expected under the circumstances. The building is in good sanitary condition and the management, especially Dr. Reed, was highly complimented for the manner in which everything is conducted about the premises.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

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W. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 114¼.

THE TAX bill, it seems, is not yet safe, and it is thought an extra session of Congress will have to be called to complete it and other important matters of legislation.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS bill now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law, having passed the Senate on Saturday as it came from the House. The vote stood 38 for to 26 against.

THE pressure has at last brought the mills of the Cleveland and the Mahoning and Shenango valleys to a standstill. The manufacturers say they cannot pay more than $4.50 per ton for puddling.

LOCKING the stable door after the equine has meandered from his stall is beautifully illustrated in the "investigation" which is now going on in New York, concerning the disaster at the St. Andrew's church.

THE representative of the late vote of a few persons on the Mayoralty issue is modest in proposing a joint session of Councils to swear him. Having gone so far, we suppose the farce must be played to the end, but it must be disagreeable to a gentleman like Mr. Magee to be made the head of so ridiculous a proceeding.

THE bill in relation to timber lands, which passed the House of Representatives last week, provides for the sale of lands in lots of forty acres in the Territories of the United States to any person or association of persons; and in California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, it fixes the amount at 160 acres. It relates only to land which is valuable for timber.

IT is said Mayor Wickham, of New York, would be pleased to have Commissioner Van Nort resign, in order that the place might be given to Gen. George B. McClellan. "Little Mac" would probably make a better Commissioner than a General or President, but he would hardly give as much general satisfaction as Commissioner as Mr. Van Nort, the present incumbent.

GEN. TRACY, in his opening speech in the Beecher case, has used the adjectives in a vituperative way pretty freely. Tracy seems anxious to make up for the way in which some of the witnesses expressed their opinions of him, and it must be confessed he has succeeded in hurting a number of people, judging from the number of "cards" which have been hurled at him since he commenced to speak.

HON. ANGUS CAMERON, Senator Carpenter's successor in the United States Senate, from Wisconsin, denies utterly the statements lately attributed to him by Democratic journals, that he would not act with the Republican party. He says he "has always been a Republican, and always intends to be; will go into a Republican caucus, and will *not* act with the independents or Democrats." The Senator's language is explicit enough for all to comprehend.

SENATOR BROWNLOW, whose term in the Senate is about expiring, and who has bought an interest in a newspaper in Knoxville, says he regards it as a promotion to go from the Senate to take charge of a newspaper, and that it is his opinion, based on experience and observation, that small men, with plenty of money and no brains, may crawl into the Senate as the snail crawled to the top of the pyramid, but such a fellow can't run a great newspaper.

JOHN MORRISSEY, the immaculate gentleman of sportive proclivities, they say has more influence at Albany with Governor Tilden than any other man,—or for that matter, half a dozen. He triumphed signally last week in securing for a chum the appointment of keeper of the Capitol,—although all the "best society" and aristocracy of the place were opposed to him. There was a social furore over the matter, but "best society" had to succumb, although it squirms under the snub.

THE House of Representatives passed the Force bill Saturday night shortly before midnight—the vote standing yeas 135, nays 114. All the Democrats and thirty-three Republicans voted against the bill. The bill is the same as already published, except that the thirteenth section, in reference to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, was amended so as to limit its operation to Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama, and that a fourteenth section was added limiting the time for the thirteenth section to two years after the passage of the bill, and to the end of the then next session of Congress.

THE veto of the Appropriation ordinance by Mayor McCarthy, and its passage by Councils over the veto, merely illustrates an honest division of opinion as to the best method of accomplishing a given purpose. Both desired to provide for the expenses of the city for the year, and one believed that certain items could not be assumed to be appropriated, while the other claimed that, having once been appropriated, nothing more was necessary. It is simply a question of methods, in which there appears to be little room for discussion, and none for feeling. We think it will be wise to avoid seeming collisions, so far as possible, but when good temper is maintained, differences in views can be easily reconciled.

JUDGE MCMILLAN, the Senator-elect from Minnesota, receives the following complimentary notice from the St. Paul *Pioneer* (Democratic) published at his home: "He is a man of exceptional virtues, of high character, of unbending integrity, and of absolute freedom from all entangling alliances and all corrupt rings. He will go into the Senate with clean hands not only, but with a clean heart. He will further be free from obligations to individuals, cliques, and we wish we could add, to parties; but the character of his speech of acceptance forbids the latter presumption. He announced himself to be a "straight" Republican. In one sense this is an encouraging fact, for it must be acknowledged that the majority of Republicans in Congress are very crooked indeed."

THE LEGISLATURE of Pennsylvania will adjourn on the 18th of this month, unless the efforts making by the Democrats of the House to prolong the session prove successful. The Senate, which is Republican, continues to place itself in a situation to finish up business at the time appointed, while the House still drags along, giving daily evidence of the fact that the day for final adjournment will come with but a small fraction of the important legislation now in progress, and much of it is required by the Constitution, on the statute books. The number of bills passed in the Senate is 75, while the record of eight weeks in the House is but six bills passed. There are at this time 237 bills on its calendar, with but thirteen Legislative days remaining of the session. The tardiness with which work is being done in this body can scarcely lead to any other conclusion than that the Democracy intend to make good use, in a financial way, of their present lease of power, by leaving all the business in an unfinished state at the coming adjournment, so that there may be a long session next year. That will be held at an expense of $10 per day to each Senator and member.

THERE are some important measures pending before both Houses of Congress, with but three more days of the session wherein to transact business. In the House all of the Southern reports are yet to be considered, including Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas. The Senate amendments to the Colorado and New Mexico bills are in the House. The Electoral College bill has passed the Senate and has gone to the House. The District of Columbia tax bill, which must be passed in some shape, as no existing law giving any one authority to levy tax for current expenses, is in the Senate. The following remain to be acted upon: The Steamboat bill, which has passed the House, but if passed in the Senate will have to come back for concurrence in the many amendments already tacked on; the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and with it an amendment to provide for the improvement of the Mississippi river; the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war, which General Logan will press; the Cheap Transportation bill, which Mr. Windom gave notice he would call up again, and insist on its passage; to provide a form of government for the District of Columbia. The appropriation bills are in the following condition: The Pension, Fortification, Naval, Military Academy and Consular and Diplomatic have passed both Houses and been signed by the President; the Sundry Service bill is now pending in the House; the Legislative, Executive and Judicial are with the Conference Committee; the Army bill has been returned to the House with amendments, as well as the Postal and Indian bills, upon which conference or disagreeing votes will be ordered; the River and Harbor bill has passed the House and been sent to the Senate; the Deficiency bill has not yet been reported from the committee. But now, since the Civil Rights bill has been disposed of, and the Force bill has passed the House, the Democrats will probably forego their fillibustering pastime and allow business to proceed until the end of the session.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The present is the first full year of the new management of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the showing of its affairs, presented in another portion of to-day's paper, is in the highest degree creditable to the sagacity and vigor displayed. The financial results are very satisfactory, and are, briefly, as follows: The total earnings and expenses of the main line from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, including branch and leased lines, and from Philadelphia to New York, including the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Belvidere Delaware Railroad and Flemington Branch, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad were: Earnings, general freights, $24,715,418.15; passengers, $9,259,076.43; emigrant passengers, $229,892.13; express matter, $686,022.24; mails, $309,646.39; miscellaneous, $865,852.70; canal earnings, (Delaware and Raritan Canal,) $1,320,519.23; total, $37,386,427.37. The expenses were $23,011,749.21, leaving the net earnings $14,374,678.06, which is an increase of $442,928 from Pittsburgh to New York, of $640,020 for the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and of $119,695 for the Belvidere Delaware Railroad. The total net profits of the lines West of Pittsburgh operated by the Pennsylvania Company, or controlled through other organizations in the interest of that Company, for the year were $844,388, and after deducting all expenses the net earnings are $9,396,924, which is a decrease from the preceding year of $48,779. The decrease in the gross expenses is also considerable, reaching $2,194,858. The whole number of passengers carried in 1873 was 5,879,684, and in 1874, 6,088,163, showing an increase of 208,419. The number of tons of freight moved (including 491,453 tons of fuel and other materials for the Company's use) was 9,918,419 tons, embracing 4,209,337 tons of coal. The total surplus net profit, according to the Treasurer's exhibit, is $3,199,493.

The annual reports of the Company are more than usually valuable, because of the carefully compiled statistics which are embodied, giving just the information every intelligent stockholder desires,—the cost of operating, and the sources of all receipts. Without exception the Pennsylvania Railroad is now the best systematized railroad in the country, if not in the world. So perfect and minute is the system of accountability that no unexplained wastage occurs. This is the real secret of its success. Its policy is enlightened also, in that the saving of expense secured by economy and system is made to benefit the general public. The spirit of monopoly, which is to enforce the highest attainable rates, is ignored by its management, and it freely and cheerfully shares its prosperity with the public.

During the past year it has perfected arrangements for its traffic in all directions, and is superior in competitive qualities and advantages to any railroad in the country. It is arranging with great vigor and forecast for the Centennial year, and its achievements at that time will make it worthy an elaborate history. It was never so popular in Pennsylvania as it is to-day. We commend the statement to the careful attention of our readers.

PERSONAL.

McDONALD, Jones, Cockerell, Caperton! The great unknown.

MR. BOOTH, Senator-elect of California, started for Washington on Sunday.

ANN ELIZA has gained her point against Brigham, who becomes her profit as well as her prophet.

THE President has nominated James N. Tyner, of Indiana, to be Second Assistant Postmaster General.

GARIBALDI is said to look and dress like the b'hoys that used to wear soap-locks and run "twid der mercheen."

THE New York *Sun* expresses the opinion that whatever the verdict may be, Plymouth Church will continue to adhere to Beecher.

THE Democratic gubernatorial slate in Ohio, for next Fall, is made out: For Governor, William Allen; for Lieutenant Governor, S. F. Carey.

DANIEL MARTIN, of Scattleboro, Ala., aged seventy-six years, was recently married to a little girl of thirteen years, resident of Jasper, Tenn. The cold snap was too much for him.

EX-GOV. DENNISON has declined to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio. The proposal to run the Hon. B. F. Wade against Governor Allen, since the old men seem so popular, is gaining favor.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THERE is one case on the court callender in New York City against William M. Tweed to recover $11,000,000 alleged to have been stolen by him or persons connected with him.

A MEMBER of the Legislature of North Caroiina was last week expelled from that body for having written a pamphlet denying the existence of a Supreme Ruler of the Universe. A similar issue was made in New York during a recent trial, when a judge sustained an objection to the eligibility of a witness on the ground that the latter was an atheist.

AT a fire in Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday morning, three buildings were damaged to amount of $20,000. Two deaf and dumb men sleeping in the building in which the fire originated were not aroused until the furniture in their room took fire. They became nearly wild with fright, and could hardly be restrained from jumping to the pavement below. They were finally saved by the firemen by means of long ladders.

THE annual report of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad shows the total earnings of the road to have been $11,645,317; operating expenses and taxes, $8,518,512; net earnings for the year, $3,126,805; net surplus earnings over every current liability, $425,393, which added to the surplus at the commencement of the year, makes the total income account $3,945,992. The sinking fund is $1,182,744. The increase on gross earnings over last year is $240,031.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Special Meeting on Saturday.

The Appropriation Ordinance—The Mayor's Veto—It is Passed Over the Veto—The Claims of Mr. Magee—Councils Refuse to Receive Him—The Tax Bill.

Pittsburgh Councils held a special meeting Saturday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock.

Present—Aiken, Anderson, Atterbury, Ballentine, Barckley, Bissell, Braun, Breed, Brown, Buckley, Chislett Clark, Dannells, H. Darlington, B. Darlington, Doyle, Evans, Fetterman, Fox, Froehlich, Carr, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Holliday, House, Hunter, Jeremy, Jones, Kernan, Kestner, Knapp, Liddell, Littell, Macfarelane, Metzgar, Meyer, Mitchell, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, Clemens, McCombs, MacConnell, McGimpsey, Negley, O'Neil, Rafferty, Ray, Schild, Scully, Shipton, Spahr, Taylor, Weldon, Smith, and President Gross.

Absent—Ahl, Ahlborn, Arnhort, Atkinson, Bates Epping, Haines, Bruce Jones, Keebler, Kerr, J. G. McCandless, McClurg, Perry, Scheck, and Waring.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Clerk also read the call for a special meeting, and certified that it had been duly called.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Chair read the certificates of election of the following persons: W. A. Herron, Fourth ward, George Schmidt, Ninth ward; J. P. Vierheller, Thirty-sixth ward; James B. Noble, Thirty-fifth ward; Louis Klemens, Twenty-seventh ward; Patrick Carr, Twenty-seventh ward. Mr. Herron was not present, but the other gentlemen named were called to the front and took the oath of office.

Mr. LIDDELL presented the certificate of election of C. B. Mourey, from the Seventh ward, who contests the seat of Mr. Jeremy. The certificate was received.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. SHIPTON said before proceeding to the special business before them, he desired, as a question of privilege, to offer some resolutions expressive of the sense of Councils with reference to the death of their late associate, Dr. A. G. McCandless. In presenting the resolutions, the gentleman paid a brief tribute to the memory of the deceased, after which the resolutions were adopted, as follows:

WHEREAS, Our late fellow-member, Dr. A. G. McCandless, has been suddenly removed by death; therefore,

Resolved, That in this afflictive dispensation of Providence the community has been deprived of a useful and honored citizen, the church of an active and zealous member, and these councils of a wise and prudent legislator.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the family of our deceased friend our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, on Sunday afternoon, the 28th inst.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

THE MAYOR'S VETO.

The Chair then presented the following papers from His Honor Mayor McCarthy:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN—It is with sincere and profound regret that I am compelled, by what I conceive to be a conscientious discharge of my official duty, to withhold my assent to the" ordinance making appropriations for the current year."

My reasons therefor, and the accompanying documents, I herewith respectfully submit.

Upon a close examination of the ordinance there seems to me not to be a sufficient provision made for the existing deficiencies of the past, caused by insufficient revenue and the late action of the Supreme Court in the Kitty Roup case. The deficiencies resulting from these causes, as nearly as I can determine from the data from the Controller's office, and contained in the accompanying paper marked "A," will amount to $188,803 26. So large a sum, it seems to me, should be provided for in some legal way, rather than let it remain to be provided for in future, to the great detriment of the warrant holders.

If I may be permitted to suggest, the taxation to supply this deficit can be relieved to the extent of nearly $30,000 by your honorable bodies availing yourselves of the provision of the 6th section of the Act of February 28, 1868, to which I respectfully refer you.

Upon a careful review of the several acts of Assembly, relative to the Water Extension Loan Interest," I think it will be apparent that there must be an *annual* appropriation made for the interest accrued, or to accrue during the year.

By the 4th section of the act of February 28th 1868, "the Councils shall *annually*, at the time other appropriations are made, appropriate out of the revenue from water rents a sum sufficient to pay the interest accrued, or to accrue during the year, upon all outstanding bonds."

The act of the 15th of March, 1871, and its supplement of 1873, authorizing additional loans, both refer to the provisions of the act of 1868, and declare that they shall govern. The second section of the act of 1873, provides that "whenever it may be necessary" a tax may be levied to provide for any insufficiency in the revenue arising from water rents, but still subject to the provisions of the act of 1868.

Now the amount necessary to pay the *"accrued and accruing"* interest during the year is about $170,000, herein the ordinance appropriates but $227,000, leaving a balance unprovided for of about $52,000. It is claimed, however, that there is a credit in the Water Loan Interest account of $52,000, whereas, in fact this account is in debted to other accounts and departments of the city governments over $122,000 as by an analysis of the accompanying paper, marked "B" will appear, which shows the whole amount of interest paid on Water Loan Bonds up to January 31, 1875, was $731,515.28, while the whole amount appropriated to pay interest was $609,239 01, thus showing $122,316.27 had been paid for Water Loan Interest that had never been appropriated for that purpose. How, then, can there be a balance of $52,000 remaining on hand?

Believing that the ordinance is fatally defective in the several respects herein recited, I am respectfully constrained to withhold my signature.

With very great respect,
WM. C. MCCARTHY, Mayor.
"EXHIBIT A."

Following is "Exhibit A," referred to in the veto message:

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
February 27, 1875.

Hon. W. C. McCarthy, Mayor—SIR: I herewith submit the following exhibit of undrawn balances in various appropriations and other accounts, together with cash in Treasury, and net amount of outstanding taxes and interest funds due the city to January 31, 1875.

Balance in appropriations and sundry accounts.....	$420,513 75	
Balance in Municipal Sinking Fund.	162,577 53	$583,091 26
Cash in Municipal Sinking Fund....	162,577 53	
Cash in Treasury, (general account)	32,712 14	
Due from boroughs..	15,924 57	
Outstanding taxes, losses and exonerations adjusted..	9,601 29	
Outstanding tax, 1874...$318,609 99		
Less Kitty Roup 110,901 29		
	$207,708 70	
Less one-third for losses & expenditures...	69,236 23—135,472 47—	359,288 00
		$223,803 26
Street assessments due city, not included in estimate of receipts.....		35,000 00
		$188,803 26

R. M. SNODGRASS,
Controller.

The exhibit "B" has already been published in the GAZETTE—it being the statement of Assistant Controller Livsey.

After the papers had been read,

The Chair said that the question before the Councils was whether the ordinance should be passed over the veto of the Mayor.

Mr. SHIPTON moved that the ordinance be passed, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor.

Some discussion ensued.

DISCUSSING THE VETO.

Mr. SHIPTON, in support of his motion to pass the ordinance, said members of the Finance Committee had gone over the ordinance time after time, and it was impossible to make it conform to the views expressed by the Mayor. He said the Sinking Fund accounts as well as the Water Interest account were continuous, and unexpended portions of appropriations of one year were carried forward to the next year. Those balances, therefore, could not be counted as estimates. He thought the balies of the present year would make up nearly all the deficiencies as well as meet all the appropriations. The estimates were at the minimum, the amount from water rents being given at $257,000, when over $300,000 would be realized. If the ordinance was not passed the Controller might as well shut up shop.

Mr. METZGAR (interrupting)—Will the gentleman tell us what provisions have been made to meet the deficiencies of $188,000, referred to in the message.

Mr. SHIPTON—It will be made up by the excess from the various sources of revenues over the amounts estimated.

Mr. AIKEN—There is no deficiency. The Mayor has evidently figured on the amount levied for city purposes, without taking into account the reduction made in anticipation of an adverse decision in the Kitty Roup case.

Mr. SHIPTON—The present ordinance not only provides for the appropriations for the ensuing year, but, it is estimated, will realize enough to make up all deficiencies of which we have any knowledge. I believe at the first of January, 1876, we will have a cleaner set of books than we have had for ten years.

Mr. BREED said that nearly all the members of the body had made up their minds on the question. He did not think it worth while to discuss it any further in this heated chamber. He would, therefore, call the previous question.

The call was sustained by a vote of 48 to 9.

The ayes and nay swere then called on the question: "Shall the ordinance pass, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto?"

The following was the result:

Yeas—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Anderson, Arnholt, Atkinson, Atterbury, Ballentine, Bates, Bissell, Braun, Breed, Brown, Buckley, Chislett, Clark, Dannels, Darlington, B., Darlington H., Epping, Evans, Fetterman, Froehlich, Carr, Goldthorpe, Haines, Harrison, Holliday, House, Hunter, Jeremy, Jones, Keebler, Kerr, Kestner, Liddell, Littell, Macfarlane, Meyer, Mitchell, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, McCombs, MacConnell, McClurg, McGimpsey, Negley, O'Neil, Perry, Rafferty, Ray, Scheck, Schild, Scully, Shipton, Spahr, Taylor, Waring, Weldon, Vierheller, Schmidt and President Gross—48.

Nays—Messrs. Barckley, Clark, Doyle, Fox, Kernan, Knapp, Metzgar, Moore, Clemens—9.

The Chair—Three-fifths of the members having voted in favor of the passage of the ordinance, I declare it has been passed notwithstanding the veto of the Executive.

The result was received with applause by the lobby.

MR. MAGEE'S APPLICATION.

The Chair said a communication had been laid on his table setting forth that Mr. Chistopher Magee had been elected Mayor of the city.

He handed the communication to the Clerk to read. It was as follows.

To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby respectfully notify you, that I have received from the Court of Common Please No. 1, of Allegheny county, the certificate of my election to the office of the Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, at the election held on the third Tuesday of February, A. D. 1875.

I present myself before you to take the oath of office, and request that your bodies shall meet in joint session for that purpose, as required by the acts respecting the city of Pittsburgh.

If, for any reason, it may not be practicable for Councils to meet at the present for that purpose, I would request that the earliest convenient time may be appointed, at which the oath of office may be administered to me. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servent,

CHRISTOPHER MAGEE.

[The certificate, as already published, with the time and dates of commencing and ending in blank, was attached.]

Mr. BRAUN offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Councils have recognized the Hon. W. C. McCarthy, the *de facto* Mayor as the Mayor *de jure*, therefore, in consequence of the aforementioned certificate having been issued to Christopher Magee, Esq., and to save costs and expenses to the city be it

Resolved, That these Councils will meet in joint session at 3:30 o'clock P. M. this day for the purpose of having the oath of office administered to said Christopher Magee, Esq., if he so desires, leaving the question between the claimants with the Courts as to who is the Mayor *de jure*, and that until such decision is so rendered we will continue to recognize the said Hon. W. C. McCarthy as Mayor.

Mr. METZGAR moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. BRAUN explained that he offered the resolution in order to get rid of the question so far as the city was concerned. If some such action was not taken the city would be defendant in a suit in the case, and would be put into heavy costs perhaps to make a defense. He thought the two men ought to fight it out in the courts themselves.

Several members desired to discuss the matter, and opposed such hasty action.

A vote was taken on the motion to lay on the table, which resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Anderson, Ballentine, Barckley, Brown, Clark, Dannells, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, Doyle, Froehlich, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Holliday, House, Hunter, Kestner, Macfarlane, Metzgar, Meyer, Moore, McCombs, McGimpsey, Schild, Shipton, Vierheller and President Gross—26.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Atterbury, Bissell, Braun, Breed, Buckley, Evans, Fox, Carr, Jeremy, Kernan, Knapp, Liddell, Littell, Mitchell, Murray, Musgrave, Clemens, MacConnell, Negley, O'Neil, Rafferty, Ray, Scully, Spahr, Taylor and Weldon—27.

So the resolution was not laid upon the table.

Mr. HUNTER moved to postpone until the first Monday in January, 1876.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. LITTELL said if they admitted this certificate of Mr. Magee it would rule out all of Common Council and one-half of Select Council who were elected at the same time, and so were not competent to swear any man into office. The election was held under the advice of the Attorney General. Of this pretended election there was no legal proclamation enough to satisfy the legal channels, and hence they had no legal knowledge of the election of or voting for a Mayor at the last Municipal election.

Mr. ANDERSON said if this request was anything, it meant that he desired Councils to endorse his election and thus give their support toward making it legal. Quite recently the Councils had met and administered the oath of office to one Mayor when another should not see how they could stultify themselves by at once swearing in another Mayor to serve for the same term.

Mr. AIKEN raised the point of order that, as Councils had once sworn in a Mayor for the term for which was claimed by the contestant, that their resolution was not in order.

The Chair said that being thus called upon to decide a point of order he would decide the resolutions not in order, for the reason that Councils had already sworn in one Mayor, and second that the certificate presented by Mr. Magee was not complete, inasmuch as it did not set forth when he should commence his term or end it. The Chair therefore made a written ruling on the point as follows:

A majority of these Councils were elected at the time of the elections for city officers at which Mr. W. C. McCarthy was elected Mayor, and have already administered the oath of office to the said W. C. McCarthy, and by this action have recognized him as legally elected Mayor. By the passage of these resolutions Councils would stultify themselves and declare themselves an illegally constituted body. Believing this is a question for the Courts and not for Councils, the resolution is ruled out of order.

Mr. AIKEN then moved to proceed with the regular business. Passed.

Mr. SHIPTON from the Finance Committee presented a resolution for a warrant in favor of M. McKain. Carried.

Mr. SHIPTON said if it was the pleasure of Councils, he would call up the bill laid over at 4 previous meeting unfinished, classifying property for taxable purposes.

Mr. AIKEN moved as an amendment that Councils approve the bill as reported from the Finance Committee.

The matter was discussed at considerable length.

A vote was finally taken on the motion to approve the bill, which was carried by a vote of 28 to 27.

WATER-WORKS MATTERS.

The act providing for an increase of the city indebtedness to the amount of $750,000 for the benefit of the new water-works was brought up from Common Council, and the Select branch receded from its action and concurred with Common.

Mr. BROWN presented the report of the Water Committee certifying to the election of the Civil Engineer and assistants, which was received and filed.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEO. BOOTH.....Clerk.

The following members answered present to roll call: Messrs. Ault, Bell, Boucher, Connelly, Cuthbert, Conway, Flinn, Fulton, Fox, Finnerty, Foley, Hahn, Hogle, Hughes, Kerr, Laughran, Mears, Meyran, Morrison, McNamara, Nesbit, Perchment, Powers, Reilly, Rowswell, Semple, Siebert, Smith, Speakman, Thompson, Torrence, Wainwright, Young, and President Negley.

The following gentlemen were absent: Messrs Bindley, Boyd, Frank, Felker, Glass, Knowland, Pauline, Rolfe, and Shaltenbrand.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

NEW MEMBERS.

The certificates of the election to Common Council of Joseph Speakman, from the Twelfth ward, Wm. McNamara, from the Twenty-fourth ward, and W. W. Nesbit, from the Thirty-first ward, were received and filed and the gentlemen were sworn in.

The following unfinished business was disposed of:

Viewers report on the opening of Washington avenue, from Brownsville avenue to the city line. Approved.

Viewers report on the opening of Railroad street from Virginia to Mason street. Approved.

Viewers report on the opening of School alley. Approved.

Resolution for warrant in favor of W. H. Sims, page of Councils, for $10. Passed.

Resolution for better fire protection for the South Side hill wards. Passed.

Report from the Finance Committee concerning the Act of Assembly providing for increase of the bonded indebtedness of the city for the purpose of completing the new water works. The report was received and filed, and a motion to lay the bill on the table was lost. Mr. Hunter then moved, as an amendment, that the debt be increased one per cent, upon the city valuation instead of one-half of one per cent. The amendment was adopted and the bill was then approved.

Ordinance opening Devillier street from Jumonville street to Reed street. Passed.

Ordinance opening Wyandotte lane from Fifth avenue to Cub-ba-you-quit alley. Passed.

Ordinance for the assessment of benefits and damages caused by the grading of Hazlewood avenue. Passed.

Ordinance for the assessment of benefits and damages caused by the grading of Sylvan avenue, between Mars street and the Four Mile Run road. Passed.

Ordinance for the assessment of benefits and damages caused by the grading of Forbes street from Boyd street to Brady street. Passed.

Ordinance for the assessment of benefits and damages caused by the grading of Shaltz lane between Penn avenue and Fifth avenue. Passed.

Ordinance for the opening of Park street from Spring street to Lemington street. Passed.

WANTED TO BE SWORN IN.

The President read a communication from Christopher Magee, Esq., claiming that he had been elected Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, and requesting Councils to meet in joint session for the purpose of administering to him the oath of office. The letter was accompanied by a certificate from Prothonotary Kennedy stating that Mr. Magee having received the largest number of votes at the election held February 16th was duly elected Mayor. The document was received and filed.

The President announced the following appointments on Committees: James Boyd on Police in place of D. Robinson; Joseph Speakman on Bridges, Water, Gas and Allegheny Wharf; W. McNamara on Appeals, Streets, Claims and Accounts, and Finance; H. E. Wainwright on Water, in place of D. Robinson; D. Nesbit on Streets and Surveys; John Hughes on Water, in place of D. West; Mr. Robinson's successor, whoever he may be, on Streets and Gas.

Mr. FLINN presented his resignation as a member of the Finance Committee. Received and Mr. Nesbit appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT presented his resignation as a member of the Committee on Claims and Accounts. Accepted and Mr. Nesbit appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. FULTON, viewers report on the Dinwiddie street sewer. Approved.

Also an ordinance for sewer on Thirty-third street. Referred.

Ordinance amending City Code, title "Water Works." Section 3. Referred back to the Water Committee.

THE APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

A communication from the Mayor, brought in from the Select Branch, vetoing the appropriation ordinance and giving his reasons therefor was read, received and filed.

A motion was made to pass the ordinance over the Mayors' veto, and after remarks from Messrs. Negley and Boucher, the ayes and nays were called on the motion and the ordinance was passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Ault, Bell, Connelly, Cuthbert, Conway, Flinn, Fulton, Fox, Finnerty, Hahn, Hughes, Kerr, Laughran, Mears, Meyran, Morrison, McNamara, Perchment, Reilly, Rowswell, Semple, Siebert, Speakman, Thompson, Torrence, Wainwright, Young and President Negley—28.

Nays—Messrs. Boucher, Foley, Hogle, Nesbit, Powers and Smith—6.

Mr. BOUCHER presented a resolution authorizing the City Attorney to enter into an contract with the Monongahela Water Committee, provided the said Water Company lays mains on the hill districts of the South Side; also that it shall not charge a higher rate of water rent than Pittsburgh; also that it shall have for twenty years the exclusive privilege of laying water pipes on the South Side, but at the end of that time the city can purchase said Water Works. Referred to a special committee of seven in conjunction with the City Solicitor.

Mr. AULL, resolution to re-establish the grades of Denny street, in the Thirty-fourth ward, and Liberty street, so as to conform with the established grade of Liberty avenue. Referred.

Mr. TORRENCE, petition asking that the grade of Fourth avenue be lowered to its proper place and also that the water main be sunk to its proper depth. Referred.

Mr. BOUCHER, petition for board walk on Virginia avenue. Referred.

Also, petition for the opening of Virginia avenue from Oneida street to Shaler's line. Referred.

Also, petition for the grading of Fairmont street, Thirty-second ward. Referred.

Resolution for a warrant amounting to $87,184.33 in favor of Evan Jones for work done on the grading, paving and curbing of Locust street. Passed.

Resolution for warrant amounting to $375 in favor of G. W. B. Cain, for damages caused by the re-grading of Forty-fourth street. Passed.

Adjourned.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

On motion of Hon. David Reed United States District Attorney, P. C. Knox Esq., and George C. Wilson Esq., of this city were admitted to practice in this Court.

Burkhalter Master & Co. vs., James M. Hingston, H. Darlington, Doyle, Froehlich, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Holliday, House, Hunter, Kestner, Macfarlane, Metzgar, Meyer, Moore, McCombs, McGimpsey, Schild, Shipton, Vierheller and President Gross—26.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Atterbury, Bissell, Braun, Breed, Buckley, Evans, Fox, Carr, Jeremy, Kernan, Knapp, Liddell, Littell, Mitchell, Murray, Musgrave, Clemens, MacConnell, Negley, O'Neil, Rafferty, Ray, Scully, Spahr, Taylor and Weldon—27.

So the resolution was not laid upon the table.

Mr. HUNTER moved to postpone until the first Monday in January, 1876.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. LITTELL said if they admitted this certificate of Mr. Magee it would rule out all of Common Council and one-half of Select Council who were elected at the same time, and so were not competent to swear any man into office. The election was held under the advice of the Attorney General. Of this pretended election there was no legal proclamation enough to satisfy the legal channels, and hence they had no legal knowledge of the election of or voting for a Mayor at the last Municipal election.

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Mr. AIKEN raised the point of order that, as Councils had once sworn in a Mayor for the term for which was claimed by the contestant, that their resolution was not in order.

In the matter of James M. Kinter, against whom a petition in bankruptcy had been filed, a bill praying for a review of the proceedings of the District Court came up for hearing and was argued by M. Swearingen for the plaintiff and John M. Kennedy contra. After the argument it was ordered that the decree of the District Court, in refusing to grant a jury trial be reversed and the adjudication thereon and order of reference also was reversed andannulled.

In the case of John Graham et al vs., William Ruby et al., an action in ejectment, the Court ordered judgement to be entered for the plaintiff for the premises and also for the sum of $187.50 for costs and damages.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett & Stowe.)

In the matter of Francis Charles Travelli asking leave to have his name changed to Charles Irwin Travelli, the Court ordered that the petitioner be allowed to make the change, provided that a notice of the fact be published four successive times.

R. C. Orr and W. P. Hunker were appointed appraisers in the matter of the voluntary assignment of G. W. McClure.

In the case of The Commonwealth *ex rel* vs. Wm. C. Stockton, the Court ordered that Jos. S. Morrison be appointed commissioner to inquire into the alleged lunacy of defendant.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

Lavina B. Foley by her next friend applied for a writ of divorce from her husband, Julius Foley. A subpœna was awarded returnable the first Monday in April.

Richard Huntley also made application to be divorced from his wife, Priscillia Hunt ley., Subpœna awarded returnable the first Monday in April.

An order was made detailing the Hon. Judge Ewing, of this Court, to hold the March term of the Courts of Over and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace. Hon. Judges Kirkpatrick and White were detailed to assist Judge Ewing in holding said term of said courts, whenever called upon to do so by the presiding Judge.

Trial List for To-day.

Gilltrap vs. Krause.
McDonough vs. Bracken.
Benney vs Balsley.
McChesney vs Lanahan et al.
Wilson vs McGinnis.
Marshall for use vs. Boggus.
McIlvrom vs Homestead Bank.
Wilson vs. Irwin.
Heinoff vs. Reinoff.
Moore vs. Schmidt.
Miller vs. Graff, Bennett & Co.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.)

Frank Wolff, for selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of Wm. B. Ross, was fined $50 and costs.

Wm. Smith, of Penn township, for selling liquor without license, was fined $75 and costs.

In the case of Wm. Simpson and James White, indicted for nuisance, on oath of J. P. Hornish, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs.

Owen Fitzsimmons, Wm. Riddell and P. McNamee, convicted of nuisance on oath of John

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman, A. Groetzinger, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to Interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 1, 1875.

In local financial circles there is little or no change to note, either as to the amount of business transacted or the terms on which it is being done. The week closed with a rather quiet market. A better feeling among business men is becoming apparent, although transactions at the banks are still comparatively limited. With some of the banks the lines of discount are quite satisfactory, but nearly all of them would consent to a very considerable increase. They have abundant means to meet the wants of all legitimate customers. Stocks remain about as last quoted and the transactions in real estate continue limited.

The following is the statement of the coinage executed at the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, for the month of February, furnished by Hon. James Pollock, Superintendent: Double eagles, 20 pieces, value $400; eagles, 20 pieces, value $200; half eagles, 20 pieces, value $100; three dollars, 20 pieces, value $60; quarter eagles, 20 pieces, value $50; dollars, 20 pieces, value $20. Total gold, 120 pieces, value, $830. Half dollars, 168,000 pieces, value $84,000; quarter dollars, 188,400 pieces, value $46,-600; dimes, 1,560,000 pieces, value $156,000. Total silver, 1,914,400 pieces, value $286,600. Five cents, 144,000 pieces, value $7,200; cents, 1,465,000, value $14,650. Total base, 1,609,000, value $21,850.

RECAPITULATION.

Gold, 120 pieces, value $830; silver, 1,914,400 pieces, value $286,600; base, 1,609,000 pieces, value $21,850. Total, 3,523,520 pieces, value $309,280.

—The holders of the second consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway have commenced a foreclosure suit against the company on account of default of interest. The papers will be served on to-day. These bonds constitute the first recent loan negotiated by the company. They are dated February, 1873, and become due in February, 1893. There are previous bonds of the company, aggregating $15,500,000, which cannot be settled before those upon which suit is brought.

—Some idea of the enormous amounts of money paid out at the stock-yards may be gained when it is stated that the purchases of live hogs for packing alone on Friday night (Saturday), foot up to $30,000,000. Of course, this does not include the money paid for dressed hogs and those purchased for shipment. With the good round prices for shipping hogs, can there be any doubt that the sections of the Northwest where they are produced are full of money? Their prosperity, at least, is most assured.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—The New York *Times* predicts a flow of gold from London to this country. It is stated that with the present rate of exchange it can be shipped from London to New York at a profit of 400 on every 100,000 of coin, clear of freight and insurance. Advices say that on two days of last week $1,100,000 in gold coin was shipped from that city to New York.

—The following is the comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York, for the week ending February 26, and since January 1:

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Entered...	$3,922,248	$3,219,744	$3,396,817
Marketed..	3,927,492	3,088,725	3,201,032
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered....	29,660,871	22,297,592	21,540,877
Marketed..	28,054,918	23,054,001	23,000,235

—It is stated that the public debt statement for February will show a decrease in the debt of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

—The Georgia Legislature has declared null and void the second series of $600,000 in bonds issued to the Macon & Brunswick Railroad.

—The Denver and Rio Grande Railway reports earnings for the week ending February 14, 1875, at $6,409; same week, 1874, $3,426.61; increase, $982.50.

—Over 1,000,000 gold pieces of the value of $4 each have just been coined at Paris.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 95 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked.
Gold	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s—1881—coupon	118½	119
5-20 1862	116½	117⅛
" 1864	117⅝	117⅝
" 1865	118½	118⅝
" 1867	119⅛	119⅛
" 1868—coupons	119⅝	119⅝
10-40's	113⅝	113⅝
Currency 6's	118⅞	118⅞
New 5 per cents.	114⅜	114⅜
10-40's—coupons	116⅛	116⅛
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	26⅝	26⅞
Erie	10½	10⅝
" C.	6	6¼
C. C. & I. C.	33¾	33⅝
St. Paul	25½	25⅝
" Pref.	72½	72⅝
Michigan Southern	77½	78
Do Central	83½	83¾
North Western Common	54	54½
Do. Pref	103⅜	103¾
Rock Island	90½	90
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¼	93⅝
Pacific Mail	73⅜	74
Western Union Telegraph	73⅝	74⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	40⅝	40¾
Union Pacific	71⅜	71⅝
Toledo & Wabash	12¾	12¾
Harlem	101⅝	101
Adams Express	93⅜	93⅝
American Express	57½	57⅝
U. S. Express	55½	55⅝
W. Fargo & Co Express	97⅜	97½
Fort Wayne	97⅝	97⅞
Hannibal & St. Joseph	11	11⅛
Panama	97½	98
Iron Mountain		

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P., R. R.	55½	55¾
Reading	56⅜	56⅝
United Cos. of N. J.	133	133½
Old Creek	11⅝	11⅝
Lehigh Valley	63¼	63½
Central Transportation	41	42
A. V. R. R. 7-30	91⅝	92
P. C. & St. L.	74	75

NEW YORK, February 27, 1875.

Money closed at 5 per cent. Foreign exchange was quiet at 482½ for sixty days and 486¾ for sight. Prime mercantile paper 6 to 8. The gross imports for the week were $3,396,817. The gold exports were $89,000. Gold was strong, opening at 114⅛, and closing at 114⅜. The carrying rates were 1, 2, and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $370,000. The clearings aggregated $30,000,000. Government and railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were quiet. Stocks opened firm for Union Pacific, Pacific Mail and Western Union, but the Granger stocks and Lake Shore were weak and lower. After midday there was a recovery of from ¼ to ¾. The day there was a recovery of from ¼ to ¾. The decline in Granger stocks was caused by telegrams from Madison, Wisconsin, indicating unfavorable legislation. The closing was very strong in Mail and Union Pacific were very strong in anticipation of a bull movement by parties who have heretofore been bears. Towards the close Granger stocks were the lowest of the close Granger stocks were the lowest of the day, and all the rest of the market fell in sympathy. The report of the failure of a prominent up-town national bank assisted the decline. At the close the market was steadier, with some suggestion of a bull movement by parties who have heretofore been bears. Towards the close Granger stocks were the lowest of the day, and all the rest of the market fell in sympathy. The report of the failure of a prominent up-town national bank assisted the decline. At the close the market was steadier, with some suggested recovery. The transactions aggregated 197,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Erie, 23,000 Lake Shore, 46,000 Northwest common, 6,000 Ohio, 18,000 Western Union, 6,000 Wabash, and 14,000 Union Pacific.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$3,833,100
Specie, increase	3,267,600
Legal tenders, decrease	249,220
Deposits, decrease	2,616,300
Circulation, decrease	1,016,400
Reserve, increase	1,429,475

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119⅜; 5-20's of '62, 116⅜; do of '64, 117½; do of '65, 119½; do '65 new, 118⅝; do of '67, 119⅛; do of '68, 119½; 10-40s, 113⅝; new 5s, 114⅜; currency 6s, 118⅝.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 96¾; Tennessee, old, 67; do new, 65¾; North Carolina, old, 25; do new, 12. Virginia, new, 31; do old 36.

Stocks.—Canton, 61¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 73¾; Quicksilver, 23; Adams Express, 101¾; Wells, Fargo & Co's Express 85¾; American Express, 57¾; Pacific Mail, 34⅝; New York Central, 26¾; Erie, 10⅝; do preferred, 44; Hocking, 12¾; Illinois Central, 93½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97¾; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 79⅛; Pittsburgh, do 'red'd

HOME NEWS.

Arm Fractured.

On Saturday evening as a man named Frank Iveryat was walking along Ohio street, Allegheny, he slipped and fell and fractured one of his arms at the wrist. Dr. Shillito reduced the fracture.

Arm Injured.

On Saturday afternoon a workman, while carrying a bundle of old iron hoops in Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' rolling mill in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, one of the pieces of iron struck another workman named Frank Weisner, who was passing, on the left arm and inflicted a very severe wound about four inches long. Dr. Frank attended him.

Pocket Picked.

On Saturday a woman named Mrs. Hoover, from New Castle, Ohio, while waiting in the depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. in Allegheny, had her pocket picked of $11, all the money she had. She made application to Secretary McGonnigle, of the Poor Board, for assistance, but as it was then too late for her to leave, he told her he would do what he could for her to-day.

A Suspected Thief Captured.

In the early part of last week the house of a Mr. Jones, on Franklin street, Allegheny, was entered and a pocketbook containing a sum of money stolen. The thief was seen leaving the house and a partial description of him was given the police. On Saturday night a man who gave his name as Pat. Owens entered the Allegheny lock-up and asked permission to stay over night. As he answered the description of the party who had entered Mr. Jones' house Capt. Wilson locked him up. His case will be attended to to-day.

Consolidation of the Corn Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce.

At a meeting of the Corn Exchange, held on Saturday, it was decided to consolidate with the Chamber of Commerce. For the purpose of bringing the question of union before the Exchange, Mr. Hood offered the following:

WHEREAS, We believe that it is necessary for the better protection of the business interests of our city that all branches of business should unite in forming a strong central organization, that we may more effectively cooperate in promoting the interests of every trade, and especially with reference to the questions of freights, which is above all others in importance to Pittsburgh interests; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the Corn and Produce Exchange agree to unite with the Chamber of Commerce, and we earnestly request all such merchants as are not members to join with us in effecting that organization.

After a considerable discussion the resolution was adopted by a vote of 29 for to 6 against.

Property Valuations.

The following appeals were disposed of at Saturday's session of the Board of Revision.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Margaret and A. B. King, two-story brick house; reduced from $2,250 to $1,800. Edward Duff, appeal dismissed. D. M. Lewis, horse, from $250 to $100; buggy, from $250 to $100.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Michael Anderson, 3 lots 24x100, from $8,100 to $2,880. W. H. Denniston, guardian, 8 lots 24x100; from $8,640 to $6,720. Henry Conrad, 1 lot; from $833 to $1,125. George Finley, 5 lots; increased from $3,600 to $4,200. W. H. Gilchrist, lot 74x198, Ken sa venue; from $8,288 to $6,200. A. P. McWilliams, Fifth avenue lots, 100 feet deep, fixed at $75 per foot front; Arabella street lots, 100 feet deep, $50 per foot front. S. M. Lafferty, triangular lots, from $3,600 to $2,000. Small frame house, from $720 to $300. K. Bracken, 4 horses, from $1,250 to $800; buggy, from $250 to $125; carriage, from $500 to $400.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.

Our readers will remember that the extensive hardware store of this firm was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago. It will be gratifying to their friends in the city and their correspondents and customers abroad to learn that already they have re-established at No. 54 Wood street, only two doors from the ruins of their old warehouse, and receiving large supplies of new goods in all departments of their business from the factories, both domestic and foreign.

It is noteworthy that in the settlement of sixteen insurance companies, in which the firm's stock was underwritten no objection was made to the exhibit of loss, and all were amicably and promptly adjusted. This fact illustrates at once the implicit confidence felt by the companies in the strict integrity of this old and popular firm, which is equally recognized throughout the business community, and the exemplary promptitude of the agents of the several companies in adjusting and paying the larger sums for which they were liable.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A Man Dies of Heart Disease.

Last Saturday at noon a man by the name of John Garriss, who resided on Federal street, in the Second ward of Allegheny, came to his death very suddenly while eating his dinner. He was an employee in the Round House of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Co. and had come home from work in his usual health and while sitting at the dinner table he fell from his chair a corpse. The Coroner was notified, and on his arrival a jury was empaneled, who, after hearing the evidence, rendered a verdict of ——. The deceased was a German about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.

Results of the Accident on the Pan Handle.

Our readers will remember the frightful accident on the Pan Handle railroad, near Steubenville, on 19th ult., by which a number of persons were badly injured. Among those who received severe injuries was Mr. Hull, of Bellefonte, Pa., proprietor of an axe manufactory, who received a very severe wound on the head, and who lay several hours in the intense cold before his injuries were dressed. It was thought he would recover, but he lay at the hospital in Steubenville, where he received the attention of a number of physicians, until Saturday morning, when he breathed his last. His body passed through this city yesterday, to his late home. Deceased was thirty-seven years of age, was unmarried and was a nephew of Hon. Simon Cameron.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

A Sad Ending of Life—Supposed Robbery.

At an early hour yesterday morning the body of a man was found lying near the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Mineral Point. On examining it it was found that deceased had been employed as a repair-man on the road, and that he lived at Mineral Point. He had been to a grocery store on said Saturday evening and purchased some articles. He afterward visited a saloon. When he was found yesterday morning his basket was found lying near him but there was nothing in it, and on examining his clothing no money was found about him. One of his hands was somewhat lacerated. It was thought by some that perhaps he had been knocked down and robbed and allowed to lay there until he froze to death. The matter will be fully investigated to-day.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Preparations for a Grand Parade.

Yesterday afternoon the Catholic Temperance and Beneficial Societies held a meeting in the Library of St. Paul's Cathedral for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, on the 17th day of March. Eighty delegates were present, representing seven thousand people, and after effecting an organization it was determined to have a grand parade. There had been some talk of dispensing with any public demonstration and of applying the money which would necessarily be expended in this way, to the relief of the poor. The inclination of those interested, however, was to celebrate the day as had been the custom in former years, and to carry out their plans they proceeded to elect a Marshal of the day, which resulted in the choice of Captain J. Gallaher. It is the intention to make the occasion one of unusual interest, and extensive preparations are being made to complete all arrangements to make the street parade the most brilliant that has ever been witnessed in this city.

OIL GAUGING.

The Proposed New Bill—The Fees of Inspectors and Gaugers—The Regulations.

The following is the draft of an act which is now before the House at Harrisburg, with reference to the gauging and inspection of oil:

Be it enacted, &c., That the several Courts of Common Pleas are hereby authorized to appoint gaugers and inspectors of crude and refined petroleum in the respective counties of their judicial districts, whose duties shall be the gauging and inspecting of all crude and refined petroleum, produced or refined in each of said counties, for which such gauger or inspector may be appointed, and whose compensation shall be for every car of oil gauged fifty (50) cents, and at that rate for all oil gauged in bulk, and two (2) cents per barrel when gauged by the barrel.

SEC. 2. That no person, other than those appointed by the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, shall perform the duties of gaugers or inspectors of oil, nor shall any gauger or inspector so appointed gauge or inspect oil in any county other than the county for which he has been duly appointed as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. And it shall not be lawful for any person to act as gauger or inspector of oils in this Commonwealth except the gauger or inspector appointed as herein provided, and his duly appointed deputies, and any person not so appointed who shall attempt to perform any of the duties of said office shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, one-half for the use of the Commonwealth and the other half to the person suing for the same—the same to be collected as debts are now collected by law.

SEC. 4. That the fees prescribed by this act for the gauging and inspection of oil shall be paid by the buyer to the gauger appointed by the Judges of said Courts, provided that when the wells are located on the line of the railroad and the oil is shipped direct from the wells the gauging shall be paid by the owner of the well or wells.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Special Committee of stockholders appointed at the last Annual meeting the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company publish in advance for the information of the shareholders the following report, which will be presented at the annual meeting of the Company, to be held on the 9th day of March, 1875, at the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia.

Twenty-eighth Annual Report.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 9th, 1875.

To the Shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

The Directors submit the following report of the operations of the Company for the year 1874:

ALL LINES EAST OF PITTSBURGH AND ERIE.

The total earnings and expenses of the Main Line from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, including Branch and Leased Lines, and from Philadelphia to New York, including the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Belvidere Delaware Railroad and Flemington Branch, and from the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, were as follows:

EARNINGS.

General freights	$24,715,418 15
Passengers	9,259,076 43
Emigrant passengers	229,802 13
Express matter	686,022 24
Mails	309,646 39
Miscellaneous	865,852 70
Canal earnings (Delaware and Raritan Canal)	1,320,519 23
	$37,386,427 27

EXPENSES.

Excluding all Rentals.

Conducting transportation	$ 8,618,842 32
Motive power	5,998,146 37
Maintenance of cars	1,943,106 80
Maintenance of road	5,173,434 31
General expenses	509,802 77
Canal expense (Delaware and Raritan Canal)	768,416 64
	$23,011,749 21
Leaving net earnings 1874	$14,374,678 06
Deduct rentals paid 1874.	
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company	$ 1,068,786 27
Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company	442,000 11
Other Branch Roads connecting with the Main Line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh	543,928 87
	$ 2,054,715 25
Net earnings after paying rentals	$12,319,962 81
Net earnings in 1873	$13,199,551 55
Deduct rentals paid 1873, Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company	$428,756 36
Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company	322,010 11
Other Branch Roads	571,450 80
	$ 1,322,517 27
	$11,877,034 28
Increase net earnings, Pittsburgh to New York, 1874	$ 442,928 53
Increase net earnings, Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 1874	640,029 91
Increase net earnings, Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 1874	119,690 00
Actual increase net earnings all lines east of Pittsburgh, 1874	$ 1,202,618 44

ALL LINES WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

The total earnings and expenses of the lines west of Pittsburgh, operated by the Pennsylvania Company or controlled through other organizations in the interests of this Company for the year 1874, were:

Gross earnings	$25,551,923 99
Gross expenses, including rentals	16,410,896 08
Net earnings 1874	$ 9,141,027 91
Deduct rentals and interest	8,296,689 48
Net profit 1874	$ 844,338 43

SUMMARY OF LINES EAST AND WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.

Gross earnings all lines, 1874	$62,938,351 26
Gross expenses, excluding rentals, interest, dividends, &c	39,422,645 29
Net earnings	$23,515,705 97

Main Line.

The revenues and expenses of your Main Line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, with the following branches—East Brandywine and Waynesburg Railroad, Pennsylvania and Delaware Railway, Columbia Bridge, York Branch, Mifflin and Centre County Railroad, Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad, Tyrone and Clearfield Railway, Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, Hollidaysburg Branch and Morrison's Cove Railroad, Newry Railroad, Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad, Indiana Branch, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, Southwest Pennsylvania Railway, Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad, and Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad—during the year 1874, were as follows:

EARNINGS.

From general freights	$17,227,504 69
From passengers, first class	4,107,752 17
From passengers, emigrant	151,135 51
From express matter	373,544 82
From mails	193,610 14
From miscellaneous	588,824 02
	$22,642,371 35

EXPENSES.

(Excluding Rentals.)

For conducting transportation	$ 4,635,129 32
For motive power	3,535,322 22
For maintenance of cars	1,256,452 76
For maintenance of road	2,859,373 06
For general expenses	415,210 84
	$12,701,518 20
Leaving net earnings, 1874	$ 9,940,853 15
Deduct rentals paid branches	543,928 87
Net earnings, after paying rentals	$ 9,396,924 28
The net earnings Pennsylvania Railroad and Branches for 1874, as above stated, were	$ 9,396,924 28
Those of 1873 were	9,445,703 74
Showing a decrease in net earnings, 1874	48,779 46
The gross earnings in 1874 were	$22,642,371 35
And in 1873 were	24,886,008 90
Showing a decrease in gross earnings	2,243,637 55
The above decrease in expenses in 1874 were	$13,245,147 07
For 1873	15,440,305 16
Showing a decrease in gross expenses	2,194,858 09

The above earnings there was received from the 358 miles of main Line:
In 1874 (56,702 4-100 per miles of road)..... $30,399,330 88
In 1873 (62,314 19-100 per mile of road)..... 22,308,481 68

Showing a decrease from Main Line	$ 2,009,150 80
And from the Branch Lines leased and owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, excepting the Philadelphia and Erie Railroads and United Railroads of New Jersey:—	
In 1874, 519 miles in length	$2,343,040 47
In 1873, 511 miles in length	2,577,227 22
Showing a decrease from Branches	$ 234,186 75
The gross earnings of branch lines operated by your Company in 1874, as already stated, were	$2,343,040 47
The expenses of operating them, including rents of the leased branches, were	2,231,969 76
Showing a net direct profit of	$ 111,070 71

The sources of revenue in 1874, compared with those of 1873, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
From general freights		$2,340,038 38
From passengers, first class		61,389 80
From passengers, emigrant		79,393 98
From express matter		76,686 58
From mails	$ 35,322 64	
From miscellaneous	319,570,55	
Total net decrease, as above		$2,243,637 55

The expenses in 1874, compared with those of 1873, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
For conducting transportation		$ 485,082 38
For motive power		688,178 31
For maintenance of cars		669,642 77
For maintenance of road		387,459 14
For general expenses	$35,504 51	
Total net decrease, as above		$2,194,858 09

The whole number of passengers carried in 1875, was 3,879,684, and in 1874 was 6,088,103, showing an increase of 208,419.

The average distance travelled by each passenger was 28 7-10 miles, being 1 48-100 less than in 1873.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 491,473 tons of fuel and other materials for the Company's use), was 9,118,419 tons, embracing 4,209,337 tons of coal.

It was the previous year 9,998,791 tons, showing a decrease of 880,372 tons, or about 8 8-10 per cent. The decrease in coal tonnage was 318,164 tons.

The actual cost of operating your Railroad, including Branch Lines, in 1874, was 58 49-100 per cent. of receipts, and excluding Branch Lines, 54 25-100 per cent. of receipts.

The net earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and Branches, as already stated, were..... $4,396,915 96
To which add interest and dividends received from investments, &c..... 2,514,459 86
$11,187,489 38

From which deduct two semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent., or 10 per cent. per annum..... $6,779,668 12
Rent of Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad..... 132,572 94
State taxes..... 615,725 83
Instalments paid to the State of Pennsylvania on account of principal and interest of purchase of the Main Line of Public Works, which has thus been reduced from $7,500,000, the amount of original purchase, to $3,201,675 41, all of which has been paid from the net earnings of the Railroad..... 460,000 00 7,987,966 89
Leaving a surplus net profit for 1874, of..... $3,199,493 49

The United Railroads of New Jersey.

The earnings of the United Railroads of New Jersey and Branches, and of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, in all 276 miles of road, were in 1874

From general freights	$4,713,597 78
" passengers, first class	4,427,176 14
" emigrant	77,021 83
" express	270,251 03
" mails	68,174 14
" miscellaneous	144,891 44
	$9,700,909 36

Expenses.

For conducting transportation	$2,984,291 53
" motive power	1,620,626 24
" maintenance of cars	379,155 63
" " road	1,291,868 13
" general expenses	94,691 93
	$6,330,633 42
Leaving net earnings, 1874	$3,370,935 94

The sources of revenue in 1874, compared with those of 1873, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
From freights	$315,366 39	
" passengers		$155,924 40
" express		1,614 17
" mails		18,610 07
" miscellaneous		7,791 54
Total increase	$184,229 43	

The total expenses in 1874 compared with those of 1873, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
For conducting transportation		$240,619 40
" for motive power		97,450 54
" maintenance of cars		64,734 76
" " road		46,101 99
" general expenses		3,947 94
		$462,154 63

The whole number of passengers carried in 1874 was 7,837,317, and in 1873 was 8,065,045, showing a decrease of 165,726, or about 2 per cent.

The average distance traveled by each passenger was 21 1-10 miles, being 2-10 of a mile more than in 1873.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 1,521,474 tons of fuel and other material for the Company's use), was 3,467,952 tons, embracing 1,521,474 tons of coal.

It was the previous year 3,651,577 tons, showing an increase of 416,375 tons, or about 13 64-100 per cent.

The actual cost of operating the United Railroads of New Jersey, including Branches, deducting transit duties, rent of Connecting Railway, and interest on property, and excluding Belvidere Division, in 1874, was 69 26-100 per cent. of the receipts.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

The earnings of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 58 miles, and the Flemington Branch, 12 miles, were in 1874:

From general freights	$1,001,502 43
" passengers	197,972 23
" express matter	4,123 79
" mails	6,274 24
" miscellaneous	5,775 45
	$1,215,648 05

Expenses.

For conducting transportation	$ 242,928 83
" motive power	183,614 78
" maintenance of cars	100,458 14
" " road	246,666 19
	$ 773,647 94
Showing balance to credit of Belvidere Delaware Railroad and Flemington Branch, for 1874	$ 442,000 11
Deduct interest on bonded and floating debt, taxes, &c., paid by H. B. Ely, Treasurer, Trenton	246,637 49
Net earnings	$ 195,362 62

The total sources of revenue in 1874, as compared with those of 1873, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
From freights	$63,274 13	
" passengers	2,751 61	
" express matter	149 63	
" mails	515 26	
" miscellaneous	734 56	
Total increase	$67,425 29	

The expenses of operating the same, compared with 1873, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Conducting transportation		$ 6,027 57
Motive power		26,674 49
Maintenance of cars	$26,951 54	
Maintenance of road	46,314 19	
Decrease in expenses, 1874		$32,264 71

The whole number of passengers carried in 1874 was 414,480, and the average distance traveled by each was 16 7-10 miles.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 16,675 tons of fuel and other material for the Company's use) was 1,473,953, embracing 1,311,696 tons of coal.

It was last year 1,444,573 tons, showing an increase of 29,380 tons, or 2 03-100 per cent.

The actual cost of operating the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, including Flemington Branch, in 1874, was 63 64-100 per cent. of its receipts.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The earnings of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in 1874, on 44 miles of canal and 17 miles of feeder, were:

From tolls	$856,093 21
From steam towing	440,180 00
From miscellaneous	14,246 02
	$1,320,519 23

EXPENSES.

For maintenance of canal	$179,973 18
" canal operation (including $46,703 32-100 of drawbacks)	210,225 09
" steam towing	378,288 37
	$ 768,416 64
Leaving net earnings, 1874	$ 552,102 59
Showing a decrease in net earnings, 1684	$ 154,676 07

The number of tons of freight moved was 2,398,671 tons, embracing 1,548,303 tons of coal.

It was last year 2,754,837 638-2240 tons, showing a decrease of 446,166 638-2240 tons, or about 16 2-10 per cent.

The actual cost of operating your Canal was 58 19-100 per cent. of its receipts.

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad and branches, 38 miles, and of the United Railroads of New Jersey and Branches 238 miles, Belvidere Delaware Railroad 68 miles, and Flemington Branch 12 miles, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal 61 miles, including feeder, in 1874, were as follows:

Gross earnings United Railroads of New Jersey Division	$ 8,700,909 36
" " Delaware and Raritan Canal	1,320,519 23
Total	$10,021,488 59
Gross expenses United Railroads	$6,330,633 42
" " Delaware and Raritan Canal	768,416 64
	7,098,450 06
Net earnings from operation of lines	$ 2,923,038 53
Amount received from investments United Railroads	239,614 30
Amount of earnings received from Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company	195,362 62
	$ 3,358,015 45
Amount paid account of dividends, interest, organizations, &c., United Railroads of New Jersey	3,389,176 45
Loss in operating United Railroads and Canal	$ 31,161 00

The net profit of the Pennsylvania Railroad after paying interest and dividends, &c., as before stated, was ..... $ 3,199,493 49
From which deduct loss on New Jersey Railroads 31,161 00
Leaving as surplus net profit on the whole line from New York to Pittsburgh, after providing for a ten per cent. dividend and interest, &c ..... $ 3,168,332 49

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1874 were:

From freights	$2,772,813 25
" passengers	527,910 68
" express matter	38,102 69
" mails	41,640 87
" miscellaneous	126,431 79
Total	$ 3,506,919 28

Or about $12,176 80-100 per mile of road.

EXPENSES.

For conducting transportation	$ 756,492 64
" motive power	689,553 16
" maintenance of cars	216,060 28
" maintenance of road	776,026 93
	$ 2,438,133 01
Showing balance to credit of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company	$ 1,068,786 27
Net earnings, 1873	428,756 36
Increase net earnings, 1874	$ 640,029 91

The sources of revenue in 1874, compared with those of 1873, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
From freights		$269,992 75
" passengers		104,709 62
" express matter		3,080 41
" mails	$10,892 46	
" miscellaneous	31,748 40	
Net decrease		$ 335,147 92

The expenses in 1874, compared with those of 1873, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
For conducting transportation		$ 115,764 35
" motive power		274,228 33
" maintenance of cars		182,329 75
" " road		403,855 40
Total decrease		$ 975,177 83

The whole number of passengers carried in 1873 was 777,273, and in 1874, 680,163, showing a decrease of 97,110, or about 12½ per cent.

The average distance travelled by each passenger was 25 2-10 miles, being 1 4-10 miles less than in 1873.

The number of tons of freight moved, (including 146,207 tons of fuel and other materials for the Company's use), was 2,389,377 embracing 809,936 tons of coal.

It was last year 2,356,234 tons, showing an increase of 33,143 tons, or over 6 5-10 per cent. of receipts.

The following table shows the average earnings from freight and passenger traffic, and the cost of moving it per net ton and per passenger per mile on each of the railways worked by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

NAME OF RAILROAD.	Average cost of transporting each passenger per mile.	Average earnings from each passenger per mile.	Profit on each passenger per mile.	Average cost of transporting each ton per mile.	Average earnings per ton per mile of freight per mile.	Average profit in transporting each ton per mile.	Length of Railroad.
Penna. R. R. & Br...	1 60-100	2 43-100	0 83-100	0 719-1000	1 255-1000	0 536-1000	877
New Jersey Lines...	1 65-100	2 72-100	1 07-100	1 767-1000	2 084-1000	0 317-1000	293
Belvidere Dela. R. R.	2 60-100	2 85-100	0 25-100	0 828-1000	1 431-1000	0 603-1000	80
Phila. & Erie R. R.	2 90-100	3 07-100	0 17-100	0 657-1000	0 941-1000	0 288-1000	288

The foregoing statements taken from the records of the company show in the simplest possible form the earnings and expenses of your lines, and the revenues derived from the various roads and interests of your company. The general depresion in the business of the country, continued during the whole of 1874. The result as shown upon the traffic of the lines, has been a diminution in the tonnage of the main road of 880,372 tons, being a decrease of 8 8-10 per cent. as compared with the traffic moved in 1873, and a consequent reduction in freight receipts. Large reductions have, however, been made in the expense of maintaining and operating your lines, thus enabling the Board of Directors to present results which they trust will be satisfactory to every shareholder.

It will be seen that from the net earnings of the lines owned and operated by your company east of Pittsburgh and Erie, and from Pittsburgh to New York, including the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and from the income derived from securities and other assets of your company, the total amount after paying working expenses that was available for interest, rentals and dividends was $19,114,670 94, as follows:

Net earnings Pittsburgh to New York, including Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Branch lines, and Delaware and Raritan Canal	$14,374,678 06
Interest and dividends received from investments Pennsylvania Railroad Company	4,305,015 96
Interest from investments received with the lease of the United Railroads and Canal of New Jersey	239,614 30
Earnings received from Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company after paying interest, &c	195,362 62
Total amount available for rentals, interests and dividends	$19,114,670 94

Out of which have been paid:

Interest on bonded and floating debt Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$ 2,514,459 86
Rental paid Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	1,068,786 27
Rental paid Belvidere Delaware Railroad	442,000 11
Branch lines connected with the Main Line Pennsylvania Railroad	543,928 87
Rent Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad	132,572 94
Dividends and interest, &c., paid on account of lease of United Railroads and Canal of New Jersey	3,389,176 45
Taxes paid State of Pennsylvania	615,725 83
Paid State of Pennsylvania on account purchase of Main Line	460,000 00
Two semi-annual dividends on Pennsylvania Railroad stock, 5 per cent. each, May and November, 1874	6,779,668 12
	$15,946,388 45
Leaving surplus net profit as before stated of, (which has been transferred to profit and loss account)	$ 3,168,332 49
Surplus net profits from the same sources in 1873	1,513,077 44
being an increase over 1873 of	$1,655 255 05

The actual earnings from freight on the Main Line have been ..... 1.255 cents per ton per mile.
The cost of moving it ..... .719 " " "
Showing a net earning of ..... .536 " " "

The average earnings from freight traffic in 1873, were ..... 1.271 cents per ton per mile,
from which deduct as will be seen that the public have received the whole benefit of the reduction to this low average charge for 1874.
The average earnings from freight on the New Jersey Line, have been ..... 2.084 cents per ton per mild.
The cost of transportation ..... 1.767 " " "
Showing a net profit ..... .317 " " "
The average earnings from freight on Belvidere and Delaware Division have been ..... 1.431 " " "
The cost of movement ..... .828 " " "
Giving a net profit of ..... .603 " " "
The average earnings from the Philadelphia and Erie Division have been ..... .941 " " "
The cost of transportation ..... .657 " " "
Showing a net earning of ..... .284 " " "

These results in the cost of transportation of freights will, we think, compare most favorably with those of any line in this country or elsewhere. They are due first, to the large volume of traffic moved, and second, to the great economies consequent upon so much of your Main Line being laid with steel rails, the possession of first class equipment by all your Roads, and the general reductions that have taken place in all that constitutes the needful outlays for working expenses, especially in the cost of material and supplies used by your Company. It is hoped that with the revival of business, which would give a greatly increased volume of trade, these results may be maintained in the future.

By reference to the report of the General Manager it will be found that there had been laid during the year on your Main Line 10,432 tons of steel rails, and on the several branches and sidings 937 tons, all of which have been charged to operating expenses. Up to the 1st of January, 1875, there had been laid in the main tracks of Branch Roads 1,584 tons, and in third and fourth tracks and sidings on your Main Line and Branches 6,887 tons, being a total of 84,701 tons of steel rails now in use. During 1875 there will be laid a sufficient amount in addition to complete the entire double track of your Main Line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

During the summer of 1875 a new double track iron bridge will be completed across the Delaware River at Trenton, and a double roadway with iron superstructure at the same point. This will add greatly to the facilities of the transportation department.

The total freight traffic carried between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in 1874, was ..... 9,118,419 tons
The total freight traffic carried between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in 1873, was ..... 9,998,791 tons
Showing a decrease in 1874 of ..... 880,372 tons
or 8 8-10ths per cent. This decrease has been on westward bound through traffic, and in local traffic both east and west; the through eastward traffic having increased nearly 22 per cent.

The United Railroads of New Jersey show an increase in freight tonnage moved of 14 83-100ths per cent., which is mainly due to the large increase in through and local business eastward.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal shows a decrease in net earnings of..... $154,676 07 caused largely by a falling off in coal, lumber and other heavy traffic consequent upon the depressed condition of trade. Notwithstanding this it will be noted that the United Railroads and Canal of New Jersey show very gratifying results as compared with those of 1873, having met every liability under the lease except $31,161, while in 1873 the net loss under the lease was $685,689,70.

The passenger traffic of your Main Line shows an average reduction of 1 42-100 per cent. in the number of miles traveled as compared with 1873, the first class and emigrant business showing a decrease, and the commutation and local business a gratifying increase. The latter is also the case on the New Jersey Division.

The expenditures for construction and equipment on your Main Line between Pittsburgh and New York in 1873, were $10,966,155 09
In 1874, were 3,430,408 33
Showing a reduction of $7,475,656 67
The advances for construction to Branch and Auxiliary Lines in 1873, were. $4,580,941 33
In 1874, were 1,177,686 66
Showing a reduction of $3,403,254 67

The amount estimated as needful for construction and equipment purposes in 1875, to complete works now inprogress, and fulfill engagements made with Branch and connecting Roads, will be:
On your Main Line and New Jersey Divisions, including Delaware and Raritan Canal $1,911,800 00
For completion of the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad; advances to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to Branch Roads, and other auxiliaries to your Main Line 1,288,200 00
Making the total amount required $3,200,000 00

The Report of the Pennsylvania Canal Company shows greatly improved results for the year 1874.

The net results for the year being	$147,745 20
The expenditures over receipts in 1873, were	317,396 13
Showing a gain for 1874 of	$465,141 33

The coal properties in which your Company is interested show satisfactory results The Report of the Sneguehanna Coal Company for 1874 shows

Gross earnings	$1,304,165 03
Expenses	918,276 29
Net earnings, 1874	$385,888 74
Net earnings, 1873	300,079 28
Showing a net gain in the earnings over 1873 of	$85,809 46

The Summit Branch and Lykens Valley Companies show the following results:

Gross earnings	$1,811,689 53
Expenses	1,320,304 90
Showing a decrease in the net earnings for 1874 of	$121,014 05

This decrease is owing to decreased production, and to expenditures made on the property to place it in condition for delivering an increased tonnage when trade improves.

The coal properties owned by your Company, or in which it is interested, in the Shamokin and other regions, show the following results for 1874:

Gross earnings	$697,309 06
Expenses	624,814 74
Net earnings for 1874	$72,494 32
Net earnings for 1873	51,058 61
Net earnings, 1874	212,584 65
Net earnings, 1873	333,398 70
Showing a gain over 1873 of	$21,435 71

The expenditures upon these properties have been very large, with the view of getting them into condition to yield greatly increased tonnage and revenue.

It is the purpose of your Company to reorganize all their coal interests and place them under such form of organization as it is hoped, during the current and succeeding years will secure the most efficient economical working results, and greatly improved returns from these investments.

On the completion of the organization of your Company June 1, 1874, the floating debt was $6,828,450 00
Of this amount there has been paid during the year 2,688,450 00
Reducing the same December 31, 1874, to $4,140,000 00

It is proposed by your Board that the entire floating debt of your Company shall be paid off during 1875, by disposing of securities that are no longer of value for the purpose of controlling the roads by which they were issued.

A negotiation under date May 7, 1874, was concluded for the sale of three millions of pounds sterling of the consolidated 6 per cent. bonds of your Company for the purpose of providing for the construction expenditures of 1874, meeting the second mortgage bonds of your Company maturing March 31, 1875, and other obligations existing at the time of the negotiation. Your Board take great pleasure in stating that these bonds were recently placed upon the London market, and that the whole amount was immediately taken; and the second mortgage bonds are now being paid at par, with accrued interest, to date of presentation.

The dividend scrip issued December, 1873, maturing March 6, 1875, is also now being paid with its accrued interest to date of presentation.

Under the consolidated mortgage of July 1, 1873, your Board of Directors disposed of £2,000,000 of bonds in 1873, and of £3,000,000 in 1874. Of the latter, however, only £1,000,000 was paid for in 1874, leaving the remaining £2,000,000 to be paid for during 1875. The discount on all of the bonds of your Company that have been sold and paid for previous to January 1, 1875, has been charged to profit and loss.

Annexed to this report will be found the General account of the Treasurer, from which much valuable information may be obtained in relation to the financial condition of the Company. The securities owned by your Company, the par value of which is $90,029,085, as will be seen by reference to this account of the Tresurer, represent a cost of $68,542,568.78. Although these securities if forced on the market could not be made to yield in the aggregate the amount at which they stand charged, your Board of Directors have preferred not to let them remain on the books at their cost, holding the amount to the credit of the Contingent Fund and Profit and Loss, ($11,021,643,) as a margin to cover any possible depreciation in their value in the future. The interest received from these securities during the year 1874 was at the rate of about five per cent. per annum upon their cost, the remainder of the interest account being the amounts accrued on sundry open accounts that were settled during the year.

Your Board have closed many of the open accounts that were standing on the books of your Company. The item of bills and accounts receivable, of $25,979,087.14, in the Treasurer's account for 1873, has thus been reduced to $11,166,098.99, and your Company is now in possession of bonds, stocks, obligations and cash, to represent such reduction. They hope to be able during the present year to adjust a number of accounts that are yet outstanding.

During the past year the line of railroad extending from Wrightsville to York, thirteen miles, known as the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Railroad, has become a part of your property. The capital stock and bonds of the original corporation, all of which belonged to your Company by purchase, were cancelled and destroyed, and 6,000 shares of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, amounting at par to $300,000, were issued in exchange for them, and is now held by your Company.

Your Company having been the owner of eight million dollars of preferred stock of the